

JORDAN TIMES

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Sudan F.M. delivers message

AMMAN, [JNA]. — Sudanese Foreign Minister Mr. Mahjoub Makkawi flew here tonight on a two day visit to Jordan during which he will deliver a message from Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry to His Majesty King Hussein.

The Sudanese Minister stated that the message is in the course of continued coordination and consultations between the two countries.

Following Jordan, the Sudanese minister will deliver similar messages to Syrian and Iraqi presidents.

As Kaddoumi, Khaddam resume talks

Jalloud announces new Syria - PLO agreement

DAMASCUS, July 28 [Agencies]. — Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud said tonight that Syria and Palestinian leaders had reached an agreement on ending the confrontation in Lebanon.

He told a news conference he believed the terms of the agreement would be formally announced within 24 hours.

The Libyan premier spoke to reporters following a meeting here between a Palestinian delegation and Syrian officials.

Major Jalloud, who has commuted between Damascus and Beirut since early June in an attempt to reconcile the Syrians and the Palestinians, said the agreement gave the Palestinian movement the right to continue its struggle against Israel from Lebanon.

He said the Libyan initiative had "put an end to the war."

The premier made his announcement as Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam resumed talks here with Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Kaddoumi returned to Damascus today from Beirut, where he briefed his colleagues yesterday on his preceding five days of talks with Syrian leaders.

Major Jalloud said he expected PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to come here in a few days — for the first time in two months — to confer with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Beirut Radio, for its part, said the Palestinians and Syrians were expected to announce agreement after clarification of some points.

But one of these points appeared to be the abandonment of a programme introduced by President Suleiman Franjeh, known as the "constitutional document," to end the civil war.

The document, unveiled in February, insisted on maintaining a Lebanese constitutional tradition for Lebanon's president to be a Maronite Christian and the prime minister a Sunni Moslem.

The accord provides for the for-

mation of a four-man committee of two Lebanese, a Palestinian and a Syrian to supervise a ceasefire under the auspices of the Arab League.

Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Junblatt told a rally in Sidon on Sunday that the left was prepared to tone down its domestic political demands for the sake of the Palestinians, but rightwing extremists have said they will not rest until all the Palestinian resistance has left Lebanon.

One of the conditions demanded by the left is the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon and the combined leftwing and Palestinian command reported that some Syrian military vehicles appeared to be withdrawing from the mountain resort town of Sofar on the Beirut-Damascus road towards a crossroads at Mdeirej, about two kilometres to the east.

The Syrian-Palestinian agreement was dismissed as of no concern to the Lebanese rightwing because Lebanon took no part in the five-day negotiations, conservative Interior Minister Camille Chamoun announced today.

"We are free to accept what conforms to Lebanon's sovereignty and integrity or to refuse anything that could undermine that sovereignty," Mr. Chamoun told Agency France Presse today. He added that the rightwing rejected "any ceasefire agreement that does not concern the whole of Lebanese territory."

Mr. Chamoun was speaking after clashes between his National Liberals and their Phalangist allies yesterday which cost a dozen lives. Phalangist troops occupied a number of National Liberal buildings in the rightist-held zone of Lebanon.

The Phalangists withdrew today, but first dynamited the National

French guillotine execution revives national controversy

MARSEILLES, France, July 28 [R]. — A 22-year-old man was executed today for the kidnapping-murder of an eight-year-old girl, reviving the controversy over use of the death penalty in France.

Christian Ranucci went to the guillotine at dawn, condemned for the murder of Maria Dolores Rambia in 1974. She was kidnapped and her throat was slit.

Ranucci was the first person executed in France since Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, an opponent of capital punishment, became president two years ago.

The last person to go to the guillotine was Tunisian Ali Benayes, also a child murderer, executed in 1973.

During the presidential election campaign Mr. Giscard d'Estaing expressed profound aversion for the death penalty and in February this year he reprieved a 17-year-old boy sentenced to death for robbing, torturing and killing a 69-year-old woman.

Now he faces a similar decision on four other condemned murderers.

Three million French people, including actress Brigitte Bardot, recently signed a petition against the death penalty.

But opinion polls have shown that a majority of Frenchmen want to keep it.

Liberal headquarters in Jounieh, the capital of the rightist zone, before leaving.

In another development, the International Red Cross (ICRC) has put off its planned evacuation of wounded from Tal Al Zaatar camp tomorrow because some rightwing military commanders refused to agree to a ceasefire, the Arab League envoy, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, said in Beirut.

Dr. Al Kholi said three leading rightists had agreed in writing to a ceasefire to allow the evacuation, but lower-level commanders besieging Tal Al Zaatar, on the eastern outskirts of Beirut, had told the Red Cross representative they had received no order on a ceasefire from the politicians.

An estimated 1,000 wounded are trapped inside the Palestinian camp in southeastern Beirut. It has been under rightwing attack for five weeks and is critically short of medical supplies and water.

Dr. Al Kholi, at a news conference tonight, was clearly distressed that some hard-line rightists were ignoring the urgency of saving the wounded on purely humanitarian grounds. He referred to appeals for a ceasefire made by world leaders such as U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Pope Paul.

In Paris, a spokesman said the French government today decided to send a medical team with a large consignment of medical supplies to Lebanon.

Information Secretary Andre Rossi said after the weekly cabinet meeting that the government was also considering sending a medical field station.

Israeli lawyer charges torture of Arab prisoners

GENEVA, July 28 [R]. — An Israeli lawyer today told a United Nations special committee that Israeli authorities regularly tortured Arab prisoners, often held them without trial and did not give them an impartial court hearing.

Lawyer Felicia Langer made the charge in testimony to the three-man committee, which is to report to the U.N. General Assembly later this year on Israeli practices affecting the human rights of people in Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

A U.N. official said the committee called Mrs. Langer to give evidence because she appeared to be the only Israeli with long experience in handling cases involving allegations of torture and maltreatment of Arabs detained on "terrorism" or other charges.

Mrs. Langer was asked to give evidence on 26 cases of maltreatment, including some former prisoners who testified personally to the committee after being expelled from Israel, he said.

She told the committee the prisoners complained to her of brutal beatings and in many cases she saw the marks left by wounds.

70 FEARED DEAD IN CZECH CRASH

PRAGUE, July 28 [R]. — A Czechoslovak airliner crashed near the Slovak capital of Bratislava today, and at least 70 people were feared dead.

Airport officials said there were five survivors, all very seriously injured. Ceteka news agency said the plane, an Ilyushin 18, carried 70 passengers plus the crew, normally five.

The plane tried to make an emergency landing but crashed and broke up after hitting a building, the sources said.



SAFELY AWAY — American and other foreign evacuees from Lebanon arrive Tuesday on their landing craft (foreground) inside the belly of the mother transport ship USS Coronado, whose marines had strung flags to welcome their new passengers. (AP wirephoto).

Britain cuts diplomatic relations with Uganda

LONDON, July 28, (R). — Britain today broke off diplomatic relations with President Idi Amin of Uganda — the first time in 30 years that a British government has taken such a drastic step against another country.

Never before has Britain broken with a fellow member of the Commonwealth, and the only post-war precedent was its break with Albania in 1946 after mines sank two British destroyers in the Corfu channel and the Communist nation refused to pay compensation.

British diplomacy has always been marked by a preference for maintaining relations despite even the severest provocations.

The rupture with Uganda, a former British colony, was announced in parliament by Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, after a careful review in the last two weeks.

Mr. Crosland made clear that the last straw for Britain, after more than four years of intermittent tension with Uganda, was expulsion of two British diplomats earlier this month.

The diplomats, including Mr. James Horrocks, the acting high commissioner (ambassador), were told to leave Kampala after Britain demanded a formal inquiry into the disappearance of Mrs. Bloch, one of the passengers taken

to Entebbe in an Air France airbus hijacked by pro-Palestinian commandos.

In a separate development a peacekeeper of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) flew to Nairobi today to prevent a threatening war between Uganda and Kenya.

Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua, OAU secretary-general, said he hoped to find a basis for mediation between the two African partners, which have been at odds since the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport on July 4.

He said he hoped later to visit Uganda, which has threatened to take action over what it sees as a Kenyan-imposed blockade.

Mr. Eteki Mboumoua was met by Kenya Foreign Minister Mungai Waiyaki, who yesterday issued a tough and uncompromising list of seven points which he said Uganda must fulfil if it wanted peace and normal relations with Kenya.

The list included demands that Uganda stop accusing Kenya of having colluded with Israel over the raid on Entebbe, stop accusing Kenya of blocking Uganda, stop killing Kenyans in Uganda, and stop threatening Kenya with war

Dayan lectures in Australia

MELBOURNE, July 28 [R]. — About 500 demonstrators gave former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan a rowdy welcome when he arrived here tonight. General Dayan was invited by the Zionist Federation of Australia to lecture on the role of super-powers in the Middle East conflict.

There was no violence, but as a tram forced its way through the crowd an object was thrown through one of its windows.

Viking starts chemical tests on Martian soil

ADENA, California, July 28. — The Viking spacecraft today scooped up a fistful of soil from the red planet, starting the first scientific test for life on another planet.

Excited scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory watched as the picture, slowly transmitted line by line on TV screens, showed the first signs of a small trench on the rock-littered surface of Mars.

The dig, triggered by a radio command relayed on Monday, began at 08:30 GMT when the gold-coloured boom stretched out 7.5 feet and thrust its scooper into Martian ground.

The whole operation took four hours and the lander will make up to seven forays, collecting samples from the landing site thought to be a dried-out lake — which could contain traces of organisms that once existed in water.

The sun had barely risen in the salmon-coloured Martian sky when the craft, now in its seventh day in Mars' northern hemisphere, stirred into action.

Lenoard Clark, who heads the sampling team, told Reuters: "I'm euphoric. It's been a long time. A lot of people have worked several years on this project."

"This is history," he said. "The first sample from the planet Mars — it's inside the lander and it's cooking. We just have to wait a few days to see what it's telling us."

The photograph clearly showed a deep gash in the sandy Mars surface where Viking's shovel had dug in.

The soil is now heading for a miniaturised laboratory in the belly of the lander where it will be mixed with gases and chemicals to see if they interact with any living matter present.

Results of the biological analysis for microscopic forms of life are not expected for weeks while biologists check and re-check Viking's findings.

But data on the tests for organic compounds — material that could be a pointer to life on Mars now or in the past — will be transmitted to earth on Friday.

U.S. - PLO contacts leave Washington confused, Israel angry

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 28 [R]. — The Israeli government has expressed regrets to the U.S. State Department at the direct contacts made between the American administration and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Beirut, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

A ministry statement said Israel had been informed by the U.S. government that such contacts did not mean any change in America's policy of non-recognition of the PLO, which Israel calls a "terrorist" organisation.

The U.S. had informed Israel that the contacts had been initiated for purely humanitarian reasons to assist the evacuation of American and other foreign nationals from Lebanon yesterday, the statement said.

Diplomatic observers said the Israeli statement did not mean that a protest had been lodged with the U.S., but only an expression of regret. This was taken by the observers as an admission that some form of communication with the PLO was necessary for the peaceful implementation of the evacuation plan.

But they added that Israel would have preferred indirect contacts of the kind reported during a previous evacuation of Americans and others from Beirut.

Israeli officials have in the past expressed fears that direct contacts with the PLO and thanks expressed by foreign governments to its leaders for cooperation serve to strengthen the organisation's claim to be the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The PLO has been described by Israeli leaders as a non-elected organisation of many rival groups all of which refuse to recognise or negotiate with Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset today that if U.S. contacts with the PLO were to develop into diplomatic links he would regard it as serious. "But that is not the case at present," he added.

He said that Israel merely embarrassed itself and its friends by misrepresenting the situation, at a time when the U.S. was vigorously denying allegations of formal contacts with the PLO.

Mr. Rabin was summing up a debate on the work of his bureau, on the final day of the summer session of the house. The Knesset will be in recess till the end of October.

In Washington, the delicate problem of relations between the United States and the PLO has become an acute embarrassment for the administration.

Over the past few days the State Department has issued a series of confused and contradictory statements which have failed to convince anyone that Washington, as it has claimed, has no direct contact with the PLO or any other Palestinian movement for that matter.

Yesterday, spokesman Robert Funseth said at his daily press conference that the United States had been in direct contact with the PLO for some time in order to ensure the safety of the staff at the American embassy in Beirut.

Astonished journalists at the conference immediately reminded him that his colleague Fred Brown had denied, as recently as last Friday, that any such contacts existed — though he later watered down his denial.

They also pointed out that Mr. Funseth himself had admitted on Monday that direct contacts with the PLO were of recent origin and had dealt solely with the evacuation of about 300 foreigners who left Beirut yesterday.

Immediately after the press briefing, and obviously acting on instructions from above, Mr. Funseth sought out the newsmen and told them that he had made a mistake and that the contacts in question had been with the Lebanese Arab Army and not with the Palestinians.

This version was soon to be replaced by a third in which Mr. Funseth told perplexed reporters that direct contacts between the United States and the PLO began at the end of June through a security official at the American embassy.

The choice of the end of June as marking the start of the contacts enabled the administration to maintain a semblance of coherence in its earlier declarations.

After the evacuation of a first group of foreigners by sea on June 20, the American government declared that it had not contacted the PLO to ask them to help with the evacuation. The contacts, the government added, had been established by the British.

This statement was designed to cool American Jewish anger caused by a message sent by President Ford to the PLO via Egypt thanking them for their cooperation once the evacuation had been completed.

The government also reaffirmed, as it has continued to do, that the United States cannot and will not recognise the PLO as long as the PLO does not accept the existence of Israel.

Finally, the State Department announced, without any other details, that Israel had been informed of the contacts between the United States and the PLO.

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Going home

It is all quite ironic — and rather sick — that the American sea evacuation from Beirut this week depended for its success upon the active cooperation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. We are pleased, of course, that the evacuation has been carried out and that all the foreign nationals who wanted to leave Lebanon have been able to do so. But we are perplexed by the justice of a situation where the PLO provides security for such an evacuation, when it is the American-backed existence of Israel that leads to the refugee status of the Palestinians that has led in large part to the war in Lebanon.

The evacuations of foreigners from Lebanon remind us of a pertinent Arabic phrase: "kharabouha wa tarakouha," (they ruined it and then they left it).

It is right, of course, that the PLO provide whatever security is needed for these kinds of evacuations (not to do so, besides being inhuman, would tarnish the tradition of hospitality in Lebanon, a hospitality that, in this case, applies to the going as well as to the coming). But there is a macabre side to this process, perhaps only an incongruity that does not quite fit in with the rest of the political picture in the Middle East.

The nagging factor is aggravated by the quick Israeli protests to the Americans about official U.S. contacts with the PLO. The Israelis apparently understand that the U.S. had to deal directly with the PLO to make the arrangements for the evacuation, but nevertheless they expressed their regret to the Americans. The Israeli fear of anyone talking with the PLO goes so far as to cover even this kind of situation, where the PLO's role was a purely humanitarian one. Even though the American policy in the Middle East is largely to blame for the continuing conflict, and indirectly for the war in Lebanon, and even though the United States is the source of life from which Israel draws blood to stay alive, the PLO still saw fit to help assure the success of the foreigners' evacuation. The PLO did the right thing, and should cooperate again if it is called upon to do so, because there is a clear distinction between civilians who are caught in Lebanon and others who may have a more direct role in the conflict.

The greater dilemma in the Lebanese war, however, is the fact that some people leave Lebanon in the safety of boats, while others are taken away in plastic bags. This is the injustice of war.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Wednesday commented on the preliminary agreement between Syrian and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Damascus. While Al Rai says the agreement must necessarily be implemented, Al Dustour and Al Shaab express reserved optimism, as did the Damascus newspapers.

Al Shaab described the accord as bringing the Lebanese crisis back to the decisive turning point it had reached through the Syrian initiative which was blocked by the arabisation of the crisis, as represented by the Arab League intervention with all its contradictions and differences.

Likewise, the other two Jordanian papers, Al Dustour and Al Rai, pointed to the unsuccessful arabisation of the crisis, remarking that the Damascus accord has by-passed the Arab League mediation, which had little effect.

The papers gave an unofficial list of the four-point agreement as follows: A complete ceasefire in Lebanon; the formation of a Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian committee to supervise the ceasefire; holding a round-table conference under Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis; and implementation of the Cairo agreement of 1969, regulating relations between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon.

The papers paid tribute to Syria's major role since its intervention in the Lebanese civil war, summing up that Syria alone will continue its role of finally delivering Lebanon "and the others" from their common dilemma.

With the Syrian press comment on the Damascus agreement, Tikhon described it as a new Syrian initiative stemming from Syria's sole, earnest desire to guarantee the safety of the Palestine resistance. Al Baath, however, expects what it describes as a new "trick by the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes against the Palestine resistance and Lebanon, after the first episode of the plot to let the Sinai agreement pass has nearly fully collapsed because of the success of the Syrian-Palestinian talks." Al Baath thinks that both Egypt and Iraq loathe to see Syria and the Palestinian come to terms, because the continuation of the fighting in Lebanon will make the Iraqi people forget about the Arab League, and will enable Cairo to let pass the Sinai agreement with the least possible disgrace.

Al Baath also points to "those who call themselves the rejection front, who tried to cast doubts on the Syrian-Palestinian rapprochement in a bid to maintain a climate that suits their ruffian and perverse practices."

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Prince Hassan receives Syrian minister

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday afternoon received at the Royal Hashemite Court Syrian Minister of Waqf Abdul Sattar Al Sayed, who presented to His Highness a copy of the Quran as a gift.

The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs, and Holy Places Kamel Al Sharif and the Syrian ambassador to Jordan Abdul Karim Sabbagh attended the meeting.

Annual silver cup to be awarded to best chamber of commerce

AMMAN. — The executive bureau of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Wednesday approved the awarding of a silver cup each year to one of the chambers of commerce for its outstanding services to the public.

The Jordanian chambers of commerce throughout the Kingdom will present at the end of each year, detailed reports to the Federation on all their activities during that year which according to them have helped the development of local services, the Federation's Director Amin Hussein Wednesday said.

A special committee will be set up to evaluate the reports and choose the winner, he added.

Hindawi leaves to speed shipment of W.German vehicles

AMMAN. — The Chairman of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company Ali Hindawi Wednesday left for West Germany for talks with representatives of the three West German firms who won the tenders to supply the company with the required trailers, semi-trailers, and refrigerator-trucks, which will enable the company to start its operations.

During his stay there Mr. Hindawi, who is also Director-General of the Jordanian Transport Corporation, will complete the necessary formalities and speed the dispatch of the first batch of 75 vehicles ordered by the company to allow it to start transport operations between Jordan and Syria as scheduled, effective September 1.

He will also contact the pertinent authorities at the International Transport Federation to discuss the company's membership in the Federation, owing to the many advantages which the company may reap from such a membership since it aims as a second stage to start overland transport of merchandise from Europe to Arab and Middle East countries.

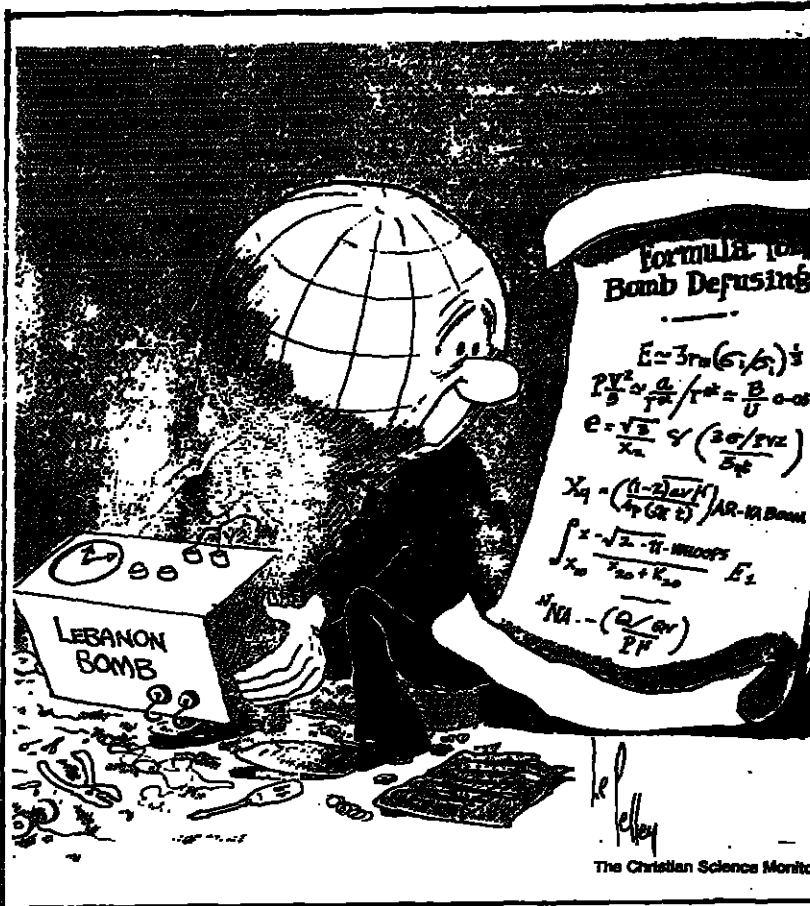
Mr. Al Hindawi is accompanied by a technical delegation including the Assistant Director of Engineering at the Royal Scientific Society Abdullah Jradat, and the Technical Director of the Public Transport Corporation Ahmad Abdul Rahman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	600.0
French franc	68.2	68.5
Swiss franc	133.3	133.7
German mark	129.7	131.0
Iraqi dinar	943.0	946.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.5
Egyptian pound	475.0	490.0
Lebanese pound	102.0	104.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.6	84.2

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NATIONAL BRIEFS

- ★ AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Wednesday received the Dutch ambassador to Jordan as well as the new Guinean ambassador who presented Mr. Ibrahim with a copy of his credentials.
- ★ AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone company Wednesday held a meeting in Deraa to prepare for the coming meeting of the company's general assembly.
- ★ AMMAN. — The Syrian Minister of Waqf Abdul Sattar Al Sayed Wednesday visited the University of Jordan and the Sharia College.
- ★ AMMAN. — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs, and Holy Places Kamel Al Sharif Wednesday received the U.S. ambassador to Jordan.

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Arab Mining Company starts two day meet here

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Arab Mining Company started Wednesday two-days of meetings at the company's headquarters here to discuss a number of mining projects which it will carry out in the Arab countries.

The meetings presided over by the company's chairman Dr. Abdul Razzak Al Hashimi will also discuss the implementation of the Jordanian Potash project in which it is expected to participate.

Representatives from Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya arrived

here to participate in the meetings. They were received Wednesday noon by Prime Minister Badran who thanked them for the interest it has shown for the Jordanian Potash project. The government's intention is to allow the company to allow the integration between the Arab Mining Company and the Jordanian Potash project. The Arab Mining Company has its headquarters established with a capital of 120 million, the company's director-General Thabet Al Taher Wednesday.

Speaking about the company's aims he said that it is to conduct economic and technical feasibility studies for exploitation of minerals in the countries and to mine, process, market, those minerals in agreement of the countries concerned.

M. of Tourism graduates hotel personnel

AMMAN. — The Minister of tourism is diligently pursuing its policy of encouraging local tourism, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat said Wednesday while graduating the first group of qualified personnel in hotel services at the Hotels Management Training Centre here.

The Ministry, he added, is also giving special attention to increasing international tourism to Jordan by building the necessary infrastructure for that purpose, of which trained personnel are the most important element.

At the end of the graduation ceremony Mr. Barakat distributed certificates to 62 graduates of both sexes.

The Centre was opened earlier this year to train the necessary qualified local personnel in the various touristic fields.

M. of Interior heads local affairs meet

AMMAN. — The Minister of Interior Saleiman Arar Wednesday presided over a meeting at the ministry of interior to discuss the ministry's plans for its related agencies, departments, in ensuring and supervising the implementation of development projects of the governorates.

Mr. Arar emphasised the role of supervision which should assume in the meeting was attended by the undersecretary of the ministry, governors, and the military of the Interior for local affairs.



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6:00 Quran	
6:15 Cartoons	
6:30 Children's programme	
7:00 Cop and the kid	
8:00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7:30 Arabic series	
8:30 Quiz programme	
Channel 6:	
7:30 News in Hebrew	
7:45 Varieties	
8:30 Sixth sense	
9:30 Feature film	
10:00 News in English	
10:15 Cont. of feature	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
8.00 Cairo	9.00 Cairo [EA]
10.00 Cairo [EA]	9.30 Dhahran
10.30 Rome	9.40 Kuwait
11.00 Cairo	10.30 Kuwait [KAC]
11.15 Kuwait [KAC]	12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus [SA]
11.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	15.05 Aqaba [SA]
12.35 London [BA]	14.30 Cairo
13.00 Aqaba [SA]	17.30 Cairo
13.30 Paris	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
15.45 Damascus [SA]	19.00 Rome
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	19.00 London
20.30 Cairo	21.00 Amsterdam, Athens [KLM]
22.30 Riyadh, Dhahran [SAA]	21.20 Riyadh [SAA]

Market Prices

Bell pepper	: 80—120
Bananas	: 150—200
Cauliflower	: 120—180
Cabbage	: 60—90
Cucumbers [small]	: 120—180
Cucumbers [large]	: 50—80
Eggplant [small]	: 40—70
Eggplant [large]	: 20—30
Figs	: 200—240
Green beans	: 80—110
Garlic [dry]	: 200—280
Grapes	: 100—160
Hot pepper	: 120—200
Lemon	: 80—120
Marrow [small]	: 80—110
Marrow [regular]	: 50—70
Musk melon	: 60—90
Onions [white]	: 50—70
Okra [red]	: 80—120
Potatoes [local]	: 80—130
Peas [large]	: 140—200
Peas [small]	: 100—140
Pears [large]	: 160—200
Pears [small]	: 80—120
String beans	: 120—160
Tomatoes	: 60—90
Spinach	: 30—50
Water melon [large]	: 80
Water melon [small]	: 50
Wild cucumbers [small]	: 50—80
Wild cucumbers [large]	: 40—60

Radio

(On 836 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 News reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part 1)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part 2)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Doctor at large
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Special feature
5.30 Pop session (Part 3)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Pop music U.S.A.
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reel
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Mustapha Afaneh	: [5511]
Dr. Faez Jallukah	: [5111]
Pharmacies:	
Grand	: [64511]
Basman	: [23784]
Kamel	: [36295]
Taxis:	
Amman	: [51424]
Rainbow	: [37249]
Ahli	: [21127]

Tal Al Zaatar: A numbing spectacle of fear and death, of men who deal in power and force

By Tim Pearce

BEIRUT, July 28, (R). — A numbing spectacle of fear and death, of men who deal in power and force, is the daily life of the 15,000 men and women who are trapped inside the Pales- Arab enclave.

Both sides have committed atrocities, looted and massacred in the past 16 months of civil war. For the moment Tal Al Zaatar has become a focus for the bitter feelings between the country's warring factions.

Since June 22 the camp, holding some 15,000 civilians and an unknown number of fighters, has been shelled, mortared and assailed by the surrounding bands of rightwing gunmen.

The defenders have been pushed back into a small part of the camp, now weakened and crumbling under the shelling.

Medical supplies for the estimated 1,000 wounded have almost run out and children are dying of dehydration. A Palestinian spokesman said that last Saturday an underground shelter of people collapsed when it was hit by a shell. So far 150 bodies have been recovered, and 150 more are believed to be still inside, he said.

The International Red Cross has tried to persuade both sides to agree to a ceasefire to permit the evacuation from the camp of the most seriously wounded, many of whom will otherwise die.

Tal Al Zaatar is a tense, claustrophobic place and every attempt to break it has had to be made off because one always faces the other of breaking agreements.

The rightists said the Palestinians were liars and the Palestinians felt the same about their enemies.

But they added that they had reason to believe their wound-

ed of hospital treatment by starting the shooting.

After three weeks of on-off negotiations, all parties agreed to a two-hour truce last Friday.

Minutes after the firing died down, three Red Cross officials drove slowly into the camp, an ICRC flag flying on their car.

It was an extremely brave thing to do, for the free-shooting gunmen of this war are not noted for their discipline and the ceasefire could break down at a moment's notice in a hail of bullets.

After five minutes, Red Cross chief Jean Hoefliger reported by radio that the road was covered in rubble and he and his two colleagues would have to continue on foot.

Waving their flag they walked on, met the camp's defenders for the first time, and spent half an hour discussing the camp's medical problems and evacuation of the wounded.

Suddenly, 30 minutes before the truce was due to end, the rightists insisted that the Red Cross men be recalled at once.

They claimed the Palestinians were using the truce to reoccupy positions they had earlier abandoned. And they said they would open fire in five minutes.

The Red Cross men hurried back to their car and while it was still on its way out, the gunners began blasting the camp again.

It takes only a brief meeting with some of the headline rightists to see why it was so difficult to arrange even a brief ceasefire for obviously humanitarian purposes.

"Abu Arz" is the pseudonym used by the commander of the guardians of the Cedars, one of the groups attacking Tal Al Zaatar. As well as concealing his real name, Abu Arz sometimes conceals his face behind a mask.

Abu Arz told me he wanted the camp to be completely evacuated. To make sure everyone abandon-

ed it, he wanted the wounded to be left to last, after the Lebanese inhabitants, Palestinian fighters and civilians had been taken out.

He also said that if the Red Cross men had been unable to reach the camp's interior, he would not have let them go into the camp again until it fell.

Another rightist stated that any evacuation of the wounded would raise the morale of the remaining fighters.

An attractive girl with a Kalashnikov assault rifle slung over her shoulder was most suspicious about the contents of cardboard boxes in the back of the Red Cross truck.

When told they contained medical supplies for the wounded in the camp, she seemed dubious, believing that the Red Cross might be ferrying in fresh ammunition for the camp's defenders.

Two men I spoke to near the rightwing Phalangist Party's headquarters said the wounded should be let out, but all the Palestinian fighters in the enclave had to be killed, "otherwise they will go back to the other side and fight again."

Two days after the brief reconnaissance mission by the Red Cross, eleven of the major warring factions signed a ceasefire agreement.

But when Arab League troops tried to extend their buffer zone between the rightist and leftist sectors of Beirut, gunmen of Camille Chamoun's rightist National Liberal Party shot at them, wounding several men.

Mr. Chamoun was later quoted as saying he had ordered his gunmen to fire because he had not signed the ceasefire agreement, and did not want peacekeeping forces to take over positions held by his supporters.

Correspondents visiting Tal Al Zaatar the same morning found rightists shelling the camp as heavily as ever.

Major Fouad Malek, command-

ing the "Lebanese Army" fighters and directing the shelling, said that he had signed no ceasefire and would not do so until the camp surrendered.

"Total surrender or total war" was what he wanted of the people inside Tal Al Zaatar, and nothing else would do.

The Palestinians in the encircled camp say they are frightened to surrender because they are 90 per cent certain there would be a massacre as soon as they put down their arms.

One of their spokesmen pointed to the rightists' massacre of some 1,500 people in the Moslem slum area of Quarantina earlier in the war, and said the slaughter at Tal Al Zaatar would be even worse because of its stiff resistance.

Lacking any outside guarantees of their safety, the camp's inhabitants prefer the danger and discomfort which they know to what they fear would be rape, torture and death if they surrendered, a spokesman said.

According to Jean Hoefliger, "the situation inside the camp is so dramatic, the evacuation has to be as soon as possible." He reckons it would take from three to five days to bring out all the wounded—if everyone involved gave their full cooperation.

But the extremist views of some groups on each side make it difficult for the moderate factions to enforce any compromise they might reach.

Appeals by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and others can have little effect on men like Abu Arz and Major Malek who deal mainly in power and force.

Until someone—either the major civil war groups or the outsiders who provide money and support to fuel the conflict—takes firm action, the fear, loathing and death at Tal Al Zaatar will go on and national reconciliation will recede still further into the distance.



CHIROPRACTOR IN THE HOUSE? — Iran's Ramezan Kheider, left, seems to have the best of Canada's Michael Barry during their match in the first round of freestyle Olympic wrestling at the Montreal Olympics Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

Ford, armed with Connally endorsement, is off this week to blunt Reagan drive

WASHINGTON, July 28, (R). — President Ford this week is trying to blunt a make-or-break effort by rival Ronald Reagan to capture the Republican Party's presidential nomination.

He planned personal meetings this week with wavering Republican delegates from Pennsylvania and Mississippi, on the heels of Mr. Reagan's bombshell choice of liberal Senator Richard Schweiker as his vice-presidential running mate.

Qadhafi slams U.S. attitude

BEIRUT, July 28, (R). — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi has stated that the "return of the Palestinian people to land forcibly taken from them" was the real way to world peace, the Libyan news agency Arna reported today.

"That is why the Libyan Arab Republic has given unlimited support to the armed Palestinian struggle," Colonel Qadhafi said in a speech to an international symposium on Zionism Tuesday.

"This upset the Zionists, who tried to discredit the Libyan Arab attitude and claim it backed terrorism."

Colonel Qadhafi accused the United States of adopting a racist attitude. "America's attitude in support of racism and its persecution of the blacks there make it a barbaric, racist, reactionary and very backward state from the human angle even though it has reached Mars on the technical level," he said.

The White House announced that Mr. Ford will fly to Jackson, Mississippi, on Friday to see 30 delegates still undecided on the man to vote for at the Republican convention in Kansas City next month.

In an even more direct challenge to the Reagan bid to woo moderate and liberal backing, Mr. Ford also plans a White House meeting with the 103-member delegation from Mr. Schweiker's home state, Pennsylvania.

The highly conservative Mississippi delegation, once thought in Mr. Reagan's pocket, is the largest single remaining uncommitted bloc of Republican delegate

votes. Pennsylvania delegates are not technically committed to either side, although President Ford is heavily favoured. Senator Schweiker has said he will try and lure some of those delegates to the Reagan camp.

The move by Mr. Reagan to break Mr. Ford's stranglehold on moderate Republican support centred in the northeast has drawn mixed reactions.

His hard-core backers voiced initial disappointment in the choice of Mr. Schweiker, the most liberal Republican in the Senate. New Hampshire Governor Meldrin Thompson, an early Reagan supporter, today withdrew his support.

The Pennsylvania senator, a relative unknown outside his home state, has promised to help Mr. Reagan sway delegates in the neighbouring states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, where Ford support had been strongest.

While both candidates claim they have a slim margin over the 1,130 delegate votes needed for

the nomination when the Republican convention opens on August 16, independent counts continue to put them just out of reach.

Mr. Ford is reckoned to be ahead with about 1,100 to Mr. Reagan's approximate 1,050.

In another major development, former Texas Governor John Connally has ended his long-standing neutrality in the Republican presidential nomination race, throwing his unqualified support behind President Ford.

Mr. Connally disclosed his endorsement of the president as he and Mr. Ford met reporters Tuesday following a White House meeting.

"It is quite clear that between the two men, Ford is a better choice for the party and country," the former Democrat turned Republican said.

Asked about Mr. Reagan's choice of Senator Schweiker as his running mate should he win the Republican nomination Mr. Connally said he felt it was time to end his neutrality in the Reagan-Ford race.

Mr. Connally, who served as Navy secretary in the Democratic administration of John Kennedy and treasury secretary in the Republican government of Richard Nixon, is a powerful figure in Texas and can be expected to work for Mr. Ford among Texas delegates. The state's 100 delegates favour Mr. Reagan, who won the Texas primary election.

Mr. Connally said he and Mr. Ford did not discuss a vice presidential running-mate for Mr. Ford. The president added that he had not excluded any Republican yet, but that it was too early for him to announce a choice.

China, U.S. disagreement keeps David Kelly prisoner

HONG KONG, July 27, (AFP). — The American government considers David Kelly, detained in China, an "American," but China considers him a "Chinese," and uses him as a bargaining chip to leave country, the Hong Kong Standard reported this week.

David Kelly, 35, the youngest of an American missionary and his Chinese wife, has been detained successively in war-prisons, and labour camps since 1958 after his abortive attempt to flee to Hong Kong via Taiwan at the age of 17, the report said.

At present, he is still kept in the Chinese Chadian commune where an appeal by his sister, Elizabeth Peabody, to President Gerald Ford before his trip to Peking last December 1, and Senator Bayh a month earlier to secure the release of her brother, his wife and three children.

David's brother and sister had fled China in 1946 and 1948 respectively before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Judith, and a son, John, from the marriage.

Foster parents of Kelly's sister and brother had tried at various times in Hong Kong, Tokyo and the U.S. to visit Kelly in November, 1973, but their requests were turned down.

Though in detention, David Kelly was occasionally allowed to visit his mother, wife and children in Peking.

During one such visit, in February, 1974, he went to the U.S. liaison office in Peking to claim his U.S. citizenship but two days later cadres searched his home and arrested him again, the report claimed.

A White House official has been quoted as saying that the U.S. State Department is thoroughly familiar with Kelly's case and that it considers him to be a U.S. citizen.

A similar letter written by a State Department official, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations Robert McCloskey, reportedly said: "But officials of the People's Republic of China consider Kelly to be a Chinese citizen."

"Persons considered so are required by the Peking government to comply with its requirements for Chinese citizens who desire to leave China."

"Under these circumstances the ability of the U.S. government to assist Mr. Kelly is limited. I regret we see no early solution to Mr. Kelly's problem."

But Kelly has not given up hope of leaving China. In one of his latest letters to his sister, he wrote: "We live in an age of progress and of hope. Maybe some day our longing for a reunion will be realized."

Oil companies bill may not get to U.S. Congress this year

WASHINGTON, July 28, (AFP). — Legislation for the break-up of the 18 biggest American oil groups may not get through Congress this year, Mike Mansfield, Democrat majority leader in the Senate, said here Tuesday.

Noting that the bill had been passed by the Senate Judicial Committee by a narrow vote on July 16, he said that a large number of Senators were against the breaking up of these companies and he thought it would be hard, if not impossible, to prevent delaying tactics being employed.

His views on the bill's prospects coincided with reports this week showing a general trend towards higher profits by oil companies in the second quarter of this year.

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News focus

Pragmatic system ensures Hungary will not experience Poland-Style shows of discontent

By Sidney Weiland

BUDAPEST, July 28, (R). — Twelve days after Polish workers rioted over higher food prices, forcing their government to capitulate, Hungary enforced similar increases. Hungarians grumbled but they paid up.

The difference illustrates a public relations technique perfected by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar in 20 years as Eastern Europe's most pragmatic communist party chief.

Poland and Hungary had good economic reasons for raising prices. Both countries suffer from a money squeeze because of inflation and rising Soviet raw material prices. Both governments spend heavily on food subsidies, and both know that increased food production depends on higher market payments for farmers.

The Polish price boost, ending a five-year freeze, was imposed virtually overnight, raising food costs by an average of 50 per cent. Workers rebelled, factories and shops were looted, and strikes and protest meetings forced an abrupt cancellation of the new prices, pending official rethinking.

Since then the Polish government has announced plans for limited increases, with the cost of meat due to rise 35 per cent, half the original increase.

Polish officials have now promised "patient consultation" with workers before the new prices are put into effect. Meanwhile, at least two groups of workers have been jailed for rioting.

In Hungary, the government announced higher prices—about 40 per cent more for meat—seven months before the new rates were enforced. The reasons were carefully explained in newspapers, on radio and television, and wage bonuses helped offset the higher costs.

Since 1975, when Soviet crude oil costs rose 1-1/2 times, Hungarians have faced a series of price

increases, for sugar, building materials, furniture, and now for fish and salami as well as meat. Restaurant and canteen meals also cost more.

The increases, introduced gradually, were carried through without trouble.

Mr. Kadar's government, in power since a violent anti-Soviet revolt in 1956, has warned Hungarians frankly that the country's boom has ended, and that subsidised food prices must be realigned to reflect economic realities.

Hungarians still enjoy some of the highest living standards in the Soviet bloc, after East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

But they have been told that a slow-down is now inevitable. Hungarian statistics show there have been various cutbacks, and imports have been slightly reduced, especially of luxury items. But Budapest shops still offer an impressive range of goods.

A new four-floor department store called "Skala", with its own car park, is claimed to be the biggest and best stocked in the Soviet bloc, apart from East Germany.

Hungary's "price controller", State Secretary Bela Czikosnag, says price increases will be held to 4.2 per cent this year, as predicted by the government, only slightly up on 1975. Mr. Czikosnag says wages will rise six per cent, representing a small net increase in earnings of about 1-1/2 per cent.

The country's relative economic success is based on an imaginative industrial system blending traditional communist central planning with capitalist-style "market mechanisms".

This has helped cushion the economy despite a major trade deficit, a debt to Western banks of at least \$ 800 million dollars, harvest losses, and a serious shortage of labour. Prospects for the rest of 1976 are said to be better.

The economic system, launched eight years ago, has been tightened-up since 1972, with the government now stepping in more frequently to ensure its directives are carried out.

Hungary still permits more managerial-level initiative than any other Soviet bloc country, and top leaders say the system has proved its value, even though it differs radically from Soviet economic precepts.

Politburo member Istavan Huszar says the system was slowed down when it became evident that workers' wage packets lagged behind while prices went up, investment soared, and factory managers began collecting ever bigger bonuses.

"If we had a higher rate of investment, our development would be faster, but we would have to pay a high price. We could not raise living standards," Mr. Huszar said in an interview. "We work for the future. But we live in the present".

Mr. Huszar, a Deputy Prime Minister and Hungary's planning chief, said living standards are given high priority, with industrial investment held to about 27 per cent of national income, leaving sizeable budgetary resources for consumer production and services.

"There can be no increase in the investment rate if this is detrimental to living standards," Mr. Huszar said. "We are a country of individuals. We want people to feel they can choose what they buy".

The philosophy is in line with party leader Kadar's cautious use of incentives to raise production, and to make Hungarians identify patriotically with the ruling party, despite government recognition that communist dogma arouses little grassroots enthusiasm.

Western analysts believe Mr. Kadar's soft approach has yielded

major dividends since Soviet tanks were used to crush the 1956 revolt. Hungary's old guard Stalinist leadership was toppled in the 14-day uprising, and 200,000 Hungarians fled to the West.

"We have drawn lessons from our mistakes, very tragic and painful lessons", Mr. Huszar said. "I don't know if we always produce the right answers, but we respect the facts. We dare to admit it when we make a mistake".

Mr. Huszar said the balanced economic system works well, but "if a new situation arose, I would say we would have to modify certain elements. The basic principles do not need to be changed, but we must be sensitive to problems of reality".

Every issue "must be decided where the necessary knowledge for decision-making is available".

This meant a continuing major role for factory executives. Government-appointed managers had authority to seek bank credits for development, and could use profits to raise wages. But they risked fines if prices were increased only for profit reasons.

The government used credit mechanisms judiciously to ensure basic investment policies were carried out.

The authorities moved quickly to answer complaints this summer when Hungary faced serious shortages of meat, vegetables and fruit following a long drought.

State purchasing organisations were ordered to buy all available supplies, even if quality was below normal standards. Deputy Premier Ferenc Havasi admitted publicly that the "relationship between the party and the masses is currently being exposed to some strain" because of the shortages.

Western analysts say that overall Hungarians may now enjoy the most relaxed life in the Soviet bloc.

Zurich experts expect gold to regain value

ZURICH, July 28, (AFP). — The long-term trend in gold rates is probably upwards, banking officials said here today, commenting on the drop in the free market price since the second bullion auction by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on July 14.

This drop and the subsequent recovery were just passing events, and the metal's future was no doubt more assured than ever, they said.

Whatever the ups and downs, the long-term trend would probably be upwards. Private demand and public needs would combine to sustain the market value of gold.

There would be plenty of gold coming onto the market in the foreseeable future, they said, although output would be around 1,000 tons annually; the IMF sales would no doubt continue until May 1978, and the USSR or South Africa could be obliged to put more bullion on the market, because of economic and political difficulties.

Meanwhile it was possible that the United States would further reduce its gold backing for the dollar, as part of its policy of demonetising gold.

Thus, supplies would increase on the whole, but demand would remain good in all likelihood, the officials said, noting that some central banks were ready to buy large amounts of bullion at between \$ 120 and \$ 130 an ounce.

Another factor was the hoarding tendency among the European public, who were watching the still-high inflation rate, uncertainties about their economies and the shifting political scene, for example in Italy and Portugal.

Gold was still regarded with favour in the Middle East and Latin America. It was reasonable to

suppose that at least some of the "oil surpluses" would be switched to gold.

In some European countries where inflation in easing, industrial demand was sure to increase, especially as stocks are low at the moment.

European tradition shows that, in times of cost and price inflation, gold is always a standby.

The experts here did not rule out, either, a wave of loans with gold as collateral for certain countries whose external debt is so high that the lenders will demand very reliable security.

The Union des Banques Suisses has even said it is "very probable" that countries like the U.S., West Germany and Japan will in future ask for partial payment in gold for exports.

Many experts in Zurich would not be surprised to see gold make a big come-back in the not too distant future.

U.K. gas potential reported to be huge

LONDON, July 28, (R). — Big reserves of gas still lie undisturbed in British coastal waters, the chairman of Britain's state-owned gas industry, Mr. Denis Rooke, said today.

Presenting his annual report he said that North Sea gas was already making "a truly staggering contribution" to Britain's balance of payments.

The latest treasury figures showed that the net effect of North Sea gas on Britain's overall balance of payments this year would be 2,350 million sterling—43 sterling saved on imports per head of the population.

Mr. Rooke said that by 1980 the saving was estimated at 4,000 million sterling at current prices.

British Gas believed there was still a great deal more gas to be discovered in off-shore waters.

"Exploration in the North Sea is still in a most exciting stage of development, and some of the most recent finds may turn out to be as important as some of the largest fields already discovered"—important both in terms of oil and gas, Mr. Rooke said.

Good news still fills auto sector in U.S.A.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 28, (AFP). — Sales of automobiles in the United States next year will come close to the record figures in 1973, Elliott Estes, head of General Motors, believed today.

He forecast that 11,250,000 private cars and 3,250,000 commercial vehicles—all of the 1977 model year—would be sold in this country.

In a related development, the Chrysler Motor firm made a record profit of \$ 155.1 million in the second quarter of this year, company results showed Tuesday.

This compared with a loss of \$ 58,700,000 in the corresponding period of 1975.

The reversal of the business trend reflected the spectacular increase in sales in the United States. This benefited Chrysler all the more because demand is now mainly for big cars, which the firm prefers to more compact models.

Profits for the first half of the year totalled \$ 227.2 million a record for a six-month period—against a loss of \$ 152.2 million in the corresponding period in 1975.

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OS 212	VIENNA	1245	1245		
BE 953	MANCHESTER	1315	1315		
SR 666	BARCELONA	1330	1330		
OK 773	PRAGUE	1330	1330		
TB 511	PALMA	1330	1330		
SR 816	LONDON	1340	1340		
SR 262	DOUALA	1345	1345		
SR 774	BRUSSELS	1355	1355		
SR 252	ACCRA	1355	1355		

Vol Flight	Destination	selon horaire scheduled	départ à expected	Sortie Gate	Remarques Remarks
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SR 110	NEW YORK	1500	1500		
LO 392	WARSAW	1625	1625		
SR 566	MUNICH	1755	1755		
SR 794	AMSTERDAM	1805	1805		
SR 656	MADRID	1815	1815		
SR 758	NICE	1820	1820		
SR 544	FRANKFURT	1825	1825		
SR 422	COPENHAGEN	1835	1835		
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SR 204	RIO DE JAN	2345	2345		
SR 204	BUENOS AIR	2345	2345		

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هنا من الأردن

Can an Indiana weaver find happiness in Bardou



Jean Rauch spinning wool.

BARDOU, FRANCE (CSM) — Bardou is a community of stone houses nestled into the shoulder of the Cévennes mountains of southern France.

Once a flourishing conclave of peasant families who lived within loosely knit communal system, Bardou today has attracted new settlers who have come to restore the medieval village.

Weaver Jean Rauch of Indiana and her husband, German historian Klaus Erhardt, discovered Bardou while hiking through the mountains five years ago. Within the year they had moved in with their family, books and looms.

The village, which had lain abandoned for 15 years, was in a state of disrepair. Most of the stone houses were caving in, gardens were buried under deep brambles and weeds, there was no running water, and the narrow lanes were overgrown with vines.

But it was a beautiful secluded place, exactly what the Erhardts had been looking for. Jean could sit on with her weaving, Klaus with his research.

Miss Rauch's largest loom, installed in a room with a cathedral-like ceiling arched in stone, has fly shuttle and long beater, and is the advantage of a large warping beam so the thread can be wound directly from the bobbins. It produces a cloth of five-foot width.

"Essentially, I use the same hosiery pattern here in France as I did in Indiana, but since we have no electric lights in Bardou, we have begun using heavier and heavier wools simply to be able

clumps and twists them rapidly between her fingers as she weaves the heavy fibers into the fabric.

"When using already spun wool I look for a spongy quality—the wools that hold a lot of air," she explains.

"Besides being beautiful, I find they keep their shape better and are warmer. My favourite French wool is Laine Sarde and comes from an ewe that is imported from South Africa."

Miss Rauch spends her afternoons weaving, and her early mornings are devoted to the gardens. She has cleared land, spread organic fertiliser, created compost heaps, and sewed vegetables, gradually initiating a crop of organic vegetables—vegetables to eat and to use in dyeing wools.

She prefers to use natural wool in beiges, off-whites, and chocolate browns because "they seem to fit in with Bardou life."

But she also has found that she can dye wool with many kinds of plants and vegetables that grow wild in the area. Walnuts, the outer skin of onions, marigolds, beets, tea leaves, wood and gorse all give rich, true colours.

If the dye plant she selects is twiggy or crumbly, she uses a muslin bag for the skeins of wool, to prevent tangling.

The dye is put in a vessel of cold water and brought slowly to a boil.

When cooled, the wool skeins are lifted out and squeezed gently, to remove excess dye, and then rinsed thoroughly. The wool is hung to dry, but never in direct sunlight.

Miss Rauch has collected certain lichens for rich yellow dyes, and often uses elderberries for a deep blue-violet. The outer skins of an onion produce a golden brown colour she finds, while goldenrod gives a true golden dye.



Bardou, southern France.

Air war breaks out again between U.S., Japan

TOKYO, JAPAN (CSM) — The United States and Japan are disputing the skies over the Pacific again—this time with the rich regional travel market at stake.

The "air war" has heated up because of a number of verbal potshots fired by Japan Air Lines (JAL) at what it claims to be unfair competition by the leading U.S. carrier, Pan American World Airways.

An attempt to restore good feelings will be made this fall when officials of the Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau and the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board review the contents of the air transport agreement between the two countries.

Japan has waited many years for this opportunity to amend what it insists is an unequal treaty signed at the close of the American occupation in 1952. At that time the American carriers dominated the Pacific routes and JAL was just a fledgling airline, so the agreement had built-in advantages for the U.S. fleets.

Since then JAL has become the world's sixth largest airline and the "ethnic factor"—the proportion of nationals travelling the routes—has reversed in favour of Japan.

The U.S. government, which prefers to keep the rules unchanged, had to agree to the meeting. When it negotiated the return of Okinawa to Japan, it committed itself to a review of the pact in exchange for a five-year period during which the American carriers would retain their original rights in the island.

The phaseout period will end next year.

Japan claims to be encumbered by inequalities in three areas—the number of destinations served by the U.S. and Japanese carriers, the "beyond" rights, and the carrying capacities.

Its basic demand is to change the agreement leaving route-sharing arrangements entirely to the flag carriers to one that predetermines traffic rights like those that many other Asian countries have with the U.S.

JAL claims to have a strong case to present at the autumn talks.

"The existing agreement has given the Americans complete freedom to come to Japan and raid our market," a spokesman said. "Those are mostly our nationals they are flying."

In 1965 only 40,000 Japanese flew on international carriers to the U.S., compared with 174,000 Americans who travelled to Japan. The Japanese travel boom has reversed this flow, and Japanese passengers now outnumber the Americans by two to one.

The Pacific capacity, however still breaks down into 60 per cent for the U.S., 30 per cent for JAL, and 10 per cent for third-country airlines.

Japan also claims an imbalance in benefits in that the U.S. carriers have traffic rights to 18 cities against only seven for JAL. The American carriers fly to many points beyond Japan with rights to discharge and pick up passengers along the way.

Japan currently has "beyond" rights from the U.S. to Europe, but is not exercising those.

To correct the imbalance, JAL wants to fly to more American destinations, like Chicago and Houston, and beyond them to South America. There are 600,000 Brazilians of Japanese descent and smaller communities of Japanese stock in Argentina and Peru.

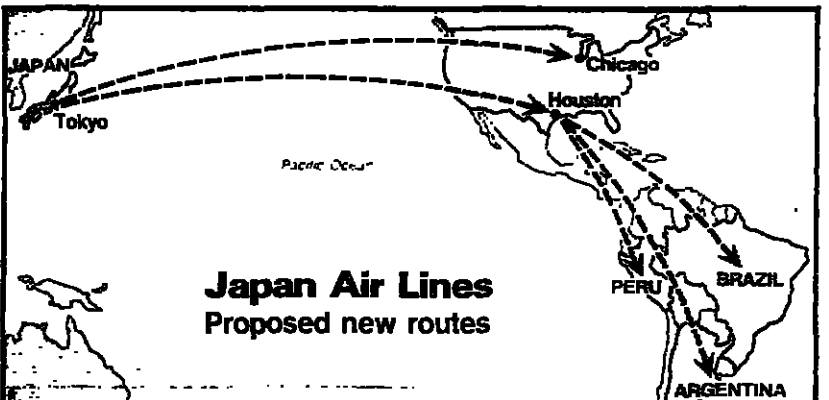
The U.S. has three airlines serving Japan—Pan American, Northwest, and Flying Tiger—while Japan has only one flying to the U.S. The multiplicity of U.S. carriers makes it harder for Washington to predetermine traffic rights.

A further legal complication on the U.S. government's side is that its own anti-trust laws prevent private companies from dividing up the market among themselves.

Although the American companies are tight-lipped about where they stand, Pan American's special circumstances would not seem to allow for any major concessions to Japan.

According to Pan American's own accounting, it suffered a net loss of \$35.5 million in the first half of this year. Pan American chairman William T. Seawell is counting on getting the airlines out of the red this year.

But pressures to reform the world route map are building up, and the U.S. may have to give a little for the sake of international harmony.



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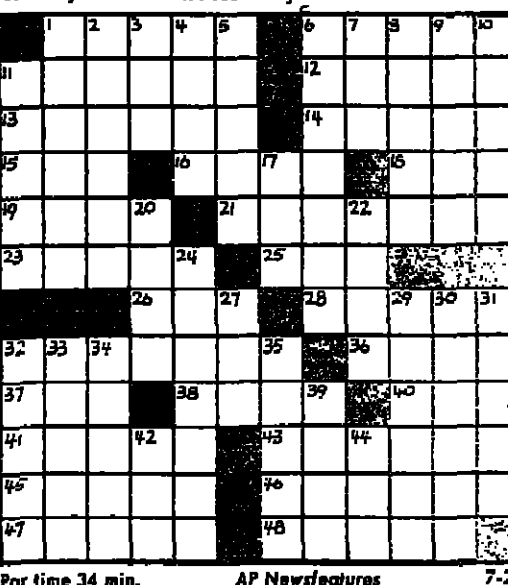
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Top-level decisions seen needed for SALT accord

GENEVA, July 28, (R) — Some problems holding up a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement remain to be solved by the United States and Soviet governments, the top U.S. nuclear arms negotiator said here today.

Ambassador-at-Large Alexis Johnson was answering a reporter's question before a plenary session of the U.S. and Soviet delegations.

In a rare departure from the strict secrecy surrounding the complex negotiations, Mr. Johnson and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semionov allowed a Swiss television reporter to pose two questions before they began their meeting in the Soviet diplomatic mission here.

The newsman asked, "Do you think that there are some problems to be solved at a higher level," and Mr. Johnson replied "oh, yes, certainly there are."

Mr. Johnson added that President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev had all said that "there are problems that are also being considered between the two capitals."

Mr. Johnson did not elaborate, but observers said they believed he was referring to differences over weapons to be covered by the new pact and how to count them.

The negotiators are trying to complete details of a new SALT agreement limiting each side to 2,400 intercontinental missiles and bombers, and allowing 1,320 missiles to be fitted with multiple warheads (MIRVs).

But the talks have been slowed down by divergences about whether to count Soviet long-range Backfire bombers as strategic weapons, and how to take into account U.S. air-launched Cruise missiles in the new accord.

Observers said it appeared that top-level political decisions would be needed to solve this issue. Today's meeting was the last plenary session before the talks recess. They will resume next September 21.

In a brief response to the Swiss reporter, Mr. Semionov said the Soviet attitude towards the SALT talks was clearly expressed by Mr. Brezhnev in a speech in East

Berlin last June 29, and he had nothing to add to this.

The Soviet leader then accused the U.S. of delaying the talks.

Meeting is held to break deadlock in north south dialogue

NEW YORK, July 28 [R]. — Officials of the Canadian and Venezuelan governments, representing developed and developing countries respectively, met here today to try to break an impasse between the two sides in economic negotiations.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan McEachen and Venezuelan Minister of State for Economic Affairs Manuel Perez Guerrero held their talks at Venezuela's U.N. mission.

A Canadian official said the aim of the meeting was to resolve differences which emerged at the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation earlier this month over agenda items for a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva next December.

Another meeting is scheduled to take place next week.

Israel government sets new prices

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 28 [R]. — The price of frozen meat went up by about 15 per cent in Israel today, while butter prices dropped by about 30 per cent and those of eggs went down by about 25 per cent.

The new prices were announced by the government last night.

Israeli newspapers have been forecasting price rises of up to 30 per cent on basic foodstuffs and commodities over the next few weeks as the government cuts its policy of subsidies, but the Trades Union Federation daily Davar today quoted finance ministry sources as saying the increases would not come before next September.

In a brief response to the Swiss reporter, Mr. Semionov said the Soviet attitude towards the SALT talks was clearly expressed by Mr. Brezhnev in a speech in East

Oil imports spur U.S. trade deficit

WASHINGTON, July 28, (R) — America's thirst for oil helped push total U.S. imports to more than \$10,000 million in June and gave the U.S. its fifth monthly trade deficit in the last six months.

The Commerce Department reported Monday that imports exceeded exports by \$377.3 million last month, due largely to a 35 per cent increase in oil imports, which totalled nearly \$2,700 million.

Imports jumped 9.9 per cent to \$10,093 million the biggest monthly increase in 11 months — while exports managed to gain only 1.4 per cent to \$9,716 million.

Over the first six months of the year, U.S. imports exceeded exports by \$1,048 million.

In a related development, the U.S. economy has made a "substantial recovery" from the recent recession but inflation still poses a real problem, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns said Tuesday.

Dr. Burns said the rate of expansion is normally somewhat slower in the second year of recovery than in the first, but good gains could be expected in retail sales and elsewhere.

The inflation rate was now about 6.5 per cent, he told the House of Representatives Banking Committee, and reducing it must be a major object of economic policy.

"By any reasonable yardstick, the nation's economy has experienced a substantial recovery," Dr. Burns said.

NEW YORK, (CSM) — The presidential campaign of independent candidate Eugene J. McCarthy poses a very real threat to the success of Democrat Jimmy Carter this fall, say some political specialists.

Mr. McCarthy, a liberal and former Democrat, threatens to draw away a sizeable number of voters from the Carter camp in critical northern states.

In two unpublished voter studies, pollster Lou Harris has found that Mr. McCarthy captures about 10 per cent of the American electorate in a three-way race with President Ford and a Democratic nominee.

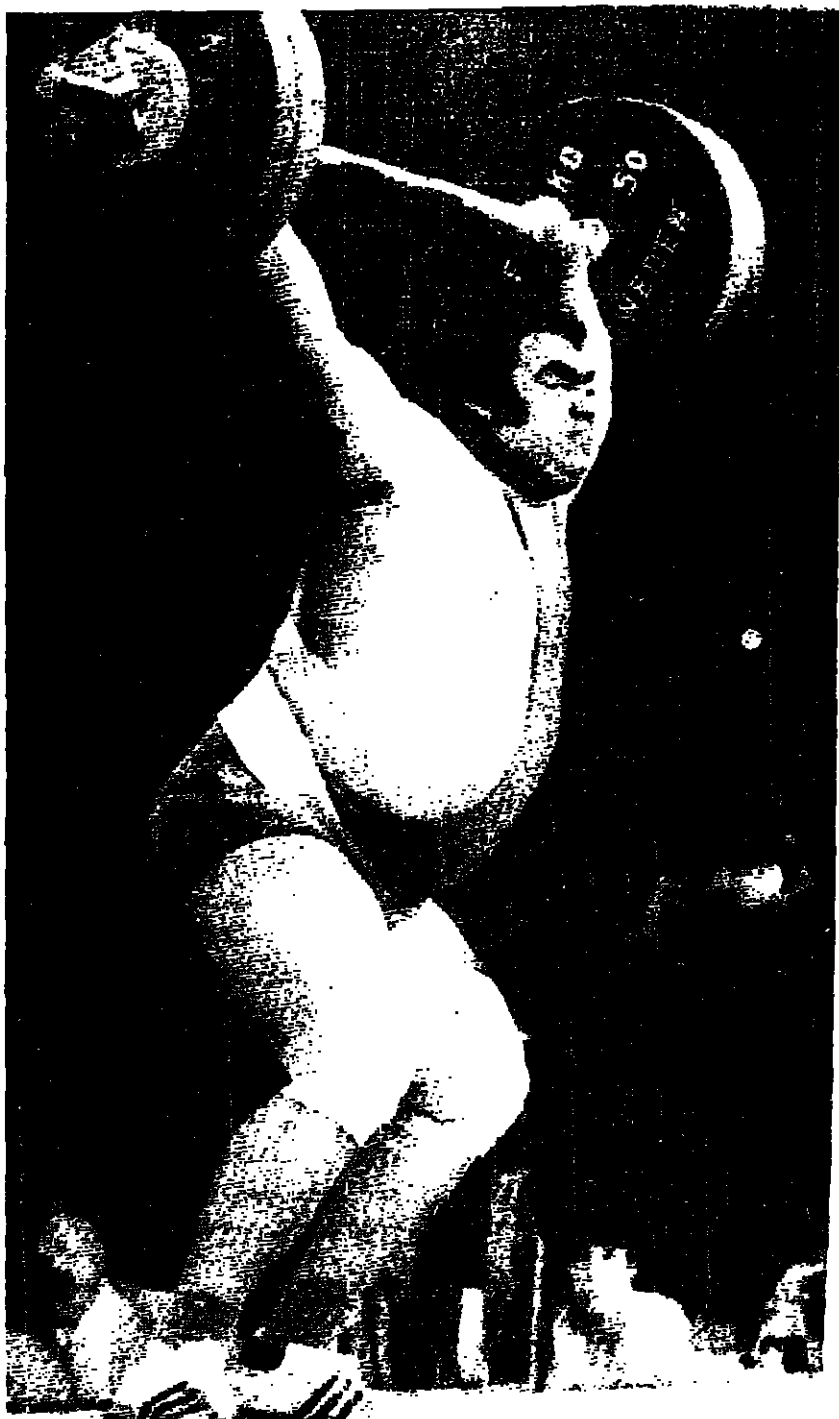
The McCarthy strength is even greater among blacks, liberals, and young voters — a combination that could seriously damage Mr. Carter's chances, since these groups are traditionally Democratic voters.

In a telephone interview from his Washington campaign office, Mr. McCarthy has told the Christian Science Monitor that he remains determined to campaign against both the Democrats and Republicans this fall. The Democratic platform pushed through this month by Carter forces in New York was unacceptable, he says, adding:

"The Democratic platform looks like the Republican platform in 1952."

The Democratic party under Mr. Carter is failing to attack basic structural problems in the United States, including unemployment, poverty, and the military influence in American society, he says.

"Carter's defence positions are



QUITE A LOAD — Soviet weightlifter Vasil Alexeev grimaces as he sets a new Olympic record Tuesday in the super heavyweight clear and jerk final. (AP wirephoto).

China hit by violent earthquake

PEKING, July 28 (AFP) — China today suffered one of the worst catastrophes in its history, an exceptionally violent earthquake which hit a very densely populated industrial region 150 kms east of Peking.

Official sources have given no indication as to the scale of the disaster, but after the stories of the first eyewitnesses were heard most observers here agreed that the quake could have killed hundreds and hundreds of people at

the very least, and more probably several thousands.

Foreign observatories said today's quake was the most violent anywhere in the world for the past 10 years. However, the Chinese authorities said it measured only 7.3 on the Richter scale — nearly one degree less than was registered abroad.

At least two foreigners, a Japanese businessman and a French woman aged around 30, were killed. Four other Japanese were seriously injured and two others were reported missing in Tang Shan, an industrial and mining city of a million inhabitants, in the region of the epicentre.

Tang Shan has one of the most productive coal mines in China as well as metallurgical, cement, textile, paper, and food industries.

A group of 22 French people who escaped unscathed despite the collapse of their hotel reported having seen considerable damage, but up to now it was not possible to obtain more precise information from them.

When they were evacuated to a refugee camp about 11 kms from the city, rescue work started quickly with the help of the army and the people's militia.

People were killed and injured in Tientsin an industrial metropolis with four million inhabitants 71 kms south-west of Tang Shan, according to eyewitness reports by Australian visitors including former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, leader of the labour opposition.

Mr. Whitlam's wife sustained slight leg injuries from broken glass during the main tremor, which practically cut the hotel, a fairly modern building, in half.

Another thing that led observers to fear that the casualty toll would be very high was the fact that the Chinese system of predicting earthquakes did not work this time.

Two previous major earthquakes — on Feb. 4, 1975 in Liaoning province (formerly Manchuria) and on May 29 this year in western Yunnan, southern China — had successfully been predicted.

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In Olympics long-distance events Finland's Lasse Viren aims at legendary status

MONTREAL, July 28 (R). — Lasse Viren, the Finn whose achievements have already put him in the class of the legendary Paavo Nurmi, looked today towards his fourth Olympic gold medal.

Meanwhile the mighty sports machine of the Soviet Union was still without a single men's athletics gold with only four days left in the Montreal Olympics.

Despite the superpower rivalry, the Olympics are a test of individuals and Viren could well end these games with more gold medals than the entire Soviet men's track and field team together.

Viren, a 27-year-old policeman, has set himself as punishing a schedule as any man in Olympic history in seeking a unique double.

The bearded Finn, winner of both the 5,000 and 10,000 metres in the 1972 Munich Olympics, has already won the 10,000 here and was expected to qualify today for Friday's 5,000 metres.

Then, if he still feels fresh enough after three gruelling races in five days, he will go for the hardest slog of all in the Marathon on Saturday.

Two long distance golds here would make Viren as great a champion as Czechoslovakia's Emil Zatopek, remembered for his agonised expression while running for his four gold medals in the 1948 and 1952 Olympics.

Victory by Viren in the 5,000 metres would probably spur him on to take part in the Marathon and try to emulate Zatopek's feat of winning all three long distance races in Helsinki in 1952.

Comparisons between athletes of different generations are always invidious. No one is ever likely to achieve the legendary fame of Nurmi, who won golds in three suc-

cessive Olympics in the 1920s. But a win for Viren in the 5,000 metres would make him the undisputed star of track and field in these Olympics and ensure him of a place among the greatest distance runners of all time.

The symbolic Olympic flame spluttered and died last night when it was doused by a thunderstorm at the main stadium in Montreal.

It was a day of triumph for an unknown workman with a piece of paper and a cigarette lighter. With some swift improvisation he managed to briefly rekindle the flame after it was put out for about five minutes by torrential rain.

Canadian officials last night insisted that the performance in the rain-drenched empty stadium was stopped in seconds. The flame, they declared, was officially re-lit with the torch used during the opening ceremony.

"We kept it burning to deal with emergencies like this," one spokesman said.

There were no fiery victories for East Germans, even though they increased their gold medal collection to 28 with a yachting title. The Soviet team won its second gold of the day last night for an overall total of 29.

The Montreal games have not been very kind to former Olympic

champions, particularly the

sians. But last night Vasily Alexeev proved himself the strongest in the world by retaining his heavyweight crown and setting a world weightlifting record with a combined lift of 440 kilograms.

And the United States men's basketball team, once again, was back in the controversial one-point feat by the Soviet Union in four years ago. They overcame Yugoslavia 95-74 to win the title and bring their tally for the tournament to 22.

West Germany picked up two golds yesterday — two in the competition at Bromont-le-Fort rounds to take the show-jumping title.

It was a bad day for Britain as it lost the bulk of the year medals, they had to be given with one. And one losing crew marked the occasion by firing to their elderly hand boat. As it drifted across Ontario in flames, they led a Canadian frigate to ram the yacht.

Italy's Klaus Dibiasi won gold medal in the men's high diving last night, retaining the he won at Mexico and held in

2 high officials charged in Japan's Lockheed case

TOKYO, July 28 [R]. — The president and the managing-director of Japan's domestic All-Nippon Airways (ANA) were charged today with illegally receiving 50 million yen (\$950,000) from the U.S. Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, the public prosecutor's office said.

The office said that ANA President Tokujir Wakasa, 61, and Managing Director Koichi Fujiwara, 48, who also heads the company's management control office, were charged with receiving the money from Lockheed in violation of the foreign exchange and trade control law.

All-Nippon Airways signed a contract to purchase 21 Lockheed Tristar airliners in October 1972.

The new charges came 30 hours after the announcement that former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was being detained by the prosecutor's office on suspicion of illegally receiving 500 million yen (\$950,000) from Lockheed through the Marubeni Corporation, the American company's agent in Japan.

Prosecutors have 20 days in which to charge Mr. Tanaka, who was forced to resign the premiership in December 1974, over questions about his financial affairs.

Mr. Takeo Miki, who replaced Mr. Tanaka as premier, told a lower house select committee on the Lockheed affair today that investigations into the scandal have not

yet reached their climax.

But he added that the case could be expected in the near future.

Sampson's lawyer objects to trial

NICOSIA, July 28 [R]. — Arguments in the case of the former EOKA fighter Nicos Sampson, who was president of Cyprus eight days following the coup two years ago, were referred to the island's supreme court.

Sampson faces a number of charges arising from his part in the coup and could, if convicted, be hanged for life.

His defence counsel said the court had no jurisdiction in the case and objected to trial on three grounds.

The first was that Sampson was covered by the amnesty declared by President Makarios on his return from exile in December 1974.

The second was that he was so entitled to immunity from prosecution by virtue of his membership of the house of representatives.

Finally, the defence argued under article 156 of the constitution the kind of charges against Sampson could be heard only by a special court, presided over by the president of the supreme court.

The three assize court judges referred the arguments to the supreme court because of the "novel and serious" legal points.

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